

REMARKS

Before proceeding with the election of species the Applicants wish to comment of the amendments which are directed toward the accelerators disclosed and claimed, specifically claims 5, 9, 14 and 19. First, the term "sulfonamides" was an inadvertent typographical error for "sulfenamides". The latter are accelerators, while the former are not. Support for the sulfenamides, correctly appears in the specification at pages 1, lines 27-28, "CBS (N-cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazole sulfenamide)"; and again at page 13, line 13 and page 14, line 23. A corresponding amendment to the specification has been made at page 13, line 7.

Next, the Applicant's have inserted the term "thiazoles" into dependent claims 5, 9, 14, and 19. Thiazoles include MBTS, as well as CBS, a sulfenamide, two accelerators utilized and exemplified by the Applicants (specification, page 18, lines 9-11; page 19, Table IV; pages 20-21, Table V; pages 24 and 26, Table VI; pages 27 and 29 Table VII; page 33, Table VIII and page 36, Table IX). While MBTS is a useful and exemplified accelerator, its family was inadvertently not included as a species of accelerator in the claims.

The term "thiazole" is recognized in the art and to support that contention, the Applicants have included as Exhibit A, excerpts from the "Compounders Pocket Book", published by Flexsys, as a reference to the rubber industry for various chemicals they supply, including accelerators. Among accelerators are: "thiazole based", "thiurams", recited in the claims and "dithiocarbamates", also recited in the claims. At pages 1, 3, 5 and 11 are listed MBTS and related thiazoles and at pages 7, 9, 13 and 15 are listed CBS and related sulfenamides. Inasmuch as "thiazole based" includes the sulfenamides, the latter term can be removed from the claims by an appropriate amendment. The Applicants have also included as Exhibit B, excerpts from the "Rubber Chemicals Equivalents List", (5 pages) published by Monsanto, the predecessor of Flexsys. The Monsanto reference also listed various chemicals supplied to the rubber industry from several

manufacturers. The included pages present several exemplary thiazoles, under that heading.

Finally, the amendment at page 9, is merely to complete the identification of the long chain elastomers of the present invention, so that it now comports with corresponding identifications throughout the application.

Focusing now on the restriction requirement, in support of the request that a single disclosed species be elected, the Examiner has provided the following: a) Applicants are required to elect a single species of rubber by electing a single rubber from one of those at lines 5-9 of claim 1; b) applicants are also required to elect a single accelerator by electing one of the accelerators in instant claim 5; c) applicants are also required to elect a single "difunctional cross-linking agent" by selecting a single choice for R and for R' and for R'' and for X from one of those set out at lines 11-21 of claim 1; and d) the applicants are also required to elect a single choice for m and n.

Each of the requests are addressed separately as follows.

a) The Applicants traverse the request that a single species of rubber be elected. All of the rubber materials, which include natural and synthetic rubbers are unsaturated polymers which are sulfur vulcanizable. The particular rubber vulcanized (cross-linked) is not significant to the claimed invention, which is based on the use of Applicants' difunctional cross-linking agent. For purposes of examination, the Applicants elect styrene-butadiene rubber, with traverse.

b) The Applicants election of a single accelerator from claim 5 is the term "thiazole based materials" according to the amendment discussed hereinabove. It has been explained that the term embraces two exemplified accelerators, MBTS and CBS. If further restriction is required, the Applicants elect, with traverse, MBTS (2-mercaptobenzothiazyldisulfide).

c) The Applicants election of a single difunctional cross-linking agent includes the following choices: where R is R''XR''; where R' is the branched and linear C1 to C10 alkyls; where R'' is the branched and linear C2 to C10 alklenes and, where X is O, oxygen.

d) The Applicants election of a single choice for the subscript m is where m is 1. The Applicants traverse the request for an election of a value for the subscript n. The Applicants note that the formulation for a dimercaptan cross-linking agent having the general formula

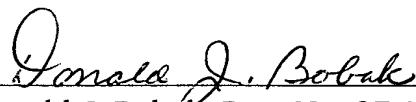
HSRSH

(specification page 10), includes the Thiokol™ family of prepolymers, which vary from about 1000 g/mol to about 8000 g/mol. During cross-linking, the prepolymers break down into a number of different size units and accordingly, it is not readily possible to pick a single integer value. Rather, multiple values for n, between 1 and 100, apply.

The Applicants have reviewed the claims and contend that all claims read on the foregoing elections. No claims are cancelled at this time and none have been added. There are no changes to the inventorship resulting from the elections made.

In the event the examiner wishes to discuss any of the foregoing in greater detail, the undersigned attorney would welcome a telephone call.

Respectfully submitted,



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MARKEUP VERSION

In the Specification:

The paragraph beginning on page 9, line 22, has been amended as follows:

The long chain elastomers of the present invention having the structure $Y_m(SRS)_nY_m$ where Y is selected from the group consisting of H, SR' and SiR'_3; where R is selected from the group consisting of branched and linear C2 to C20 alkylene, C6 to C20 arylene, C7 to C20 alkyarylene and C4 to C20 cycloalkylene groups and R"XR"'; where R' is selected from the group consisting of branched and linear C1 to C10 alkyl, C6 to C10 aryl, C7 to C10 alkyaryl and C4 to C10 cycloalkyl groups; where R" is selected from the group consisting of branched and linear C2 to C10 alkylene, C6 to C10 arylene, C7 to C10 alkyarylene and C4 to C10 cycloalkylene groups and R" can be the same or different; where X is selected from the group consisting of O, S, NH, NR' and mixtures thereof; where m is 0 or 1 and n is 1 to about 100.

01
02

The paragraph beginning on page 13, line 7, has been amended as follows:

Representative of conventional accelerators are thiazoles, amines, guanidines, thioureas, thiols, thiurams, [sulfonamides] sulfenamides, dithiocarbomates and xanthates which are typically added in amounts of from about 0.2 to about 10 phr, with a range of from about 2 phr to about 5 phr being preferred. Representative of sulfur vulcanizing agents include elements sulfur (free sulfur) or sulfur donating vulcanizing agents, for example, an amine disulfide, polymeric polysulfide or sulfur olefin adducts. Useful examples include CBS accelerator (*N*-cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazole sulfenamide), DPG accelerator (dipehnyl guanidine) and, for examples in the invention, MBTS accelerator (benzothiazyl

disulfide). The thiazoles include CBS, also a sulfenamide, and MBTS, while DPG is an exemplary guanidine.

The paragraph beginning on page 14, line 20, has been amended as follows:

The same basic rubber formulation is used throughout the examples, for both the control compounds and the compounds illustrating the invention, with the exception of the cure package or cure system, where the cure package or system may include sulfur, CBS accelerator (*N*-cyclohexyl-2-benzothiazole sulfenamide), DPG accelerator (diphenyl guanidine) and, for examples in the invention, MBTS accelerator [(2-mercaptopbenzothiazylsulfide)](2-mercaptopbenzothiazyldisulfide) and Thiokol™ LP31. Table I lists the rubber formulation used throughout the examples.

In the Claims:

5. (Amended) A long chain crosslinked elastomeric composition of matter, as set forth in claim 1, wherein said accelerators are selected from the group consisting of thiazoles, amines, guanidines, thioureas, thiols, thiurams, [sulfonamides] sulfenamides, dithiocarbamates and xanthates.
9. (Amended) A method, as set forth in claim 6, wherein said accelerators are selected from the group consisting of thiazoles, amines, guanidines, thioureas, thiols, thiurams, [sulfonamides] sulfenamides, dithiocarbamates and xanthates.
14. (Amended) A rubber article, as set forth in claim 11, wherein said accelerators are selected from the group consisting of thiazoles, amines, guanidines, thioureas, thiols, thiurams, [sulfonamides] sulfenamides, dithiocarbamates and xanthates.

19. (Amended) A pneumatic tire, as set forth in claim 16, wherein said accelerators are selected from the group consisting of thiazoles, amines, guanidines, thioureas, thiols, thiurams, [sulfonamides] sulfenamides, dithiocarbamates and xanthates.

MLH

COMPOUNDERS
POCKET
BOOK

CHEMICALS
FOR THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

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Exhibit A

FLEXSYS

Flexsys & The Rubber Industry

Flexsys is the world's leading producer of Chemicals for the rubber processing and related industries. The company was formed in 1995 as a joint venture between Monsanto and Akzo Nobel, combining the rubber chemicals business of both companies. In 1997, Monsanto spun off its chemicals operations, including its investment in Flexsys, to the newly formed company, Solutia Inc. Flexsys' heritage from the two parents over 100 years of combined experience in serving the rubber and tire industries. The company possesses the state-of-the-art technology and is supported by world class manufacturing spread over Americas, Europe and Asia-Pacific, to supply a broad range of high quality products. Value-added technical services are provided by experienced compounders and technicians at the Deventer and Akron R&D stations, and technical centers at Singapore, Ichikawa Japan and São Paulo Brazil.

Flexsys' headquarters and European/African regional office are located just outside Brussels, Belgium; its regional office for Americas is located at Akron, Ohio, and its Asia-Pacific regional headquarters in Singapore.

NOTICE:
The information contained in this report is, to our best knowledge, true and accurate. However, before adopting any of these recommendations or suggestions, we urge you to determine for yourself whether these procedures should be adopted for your use. Nothing contained herein is to be construed as a recommendation to use or sell any product in conflict with any patent. Flexsys makes no representation or warranty, of any kind, express or implied, as to merchantability, fitness for particular purpose, or otherwise, with respect to the products referred to, whether used alone or in combination with any other material. Flexsys makes no guarantee of satisfactory results from reliance upon information, statements or recommendations contained herein and disclaims all liability for any resulting loss or damage. The data in tables and graphs are based on samples tested in laboratories and are not guaranteed for all samples. The experimental responses are formulated sensitive and are not guaranteed for all applications. In all cases, confirmatory tests should be run in a user's compound.

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Information subject to change. For current product information refer to <http://www.litsey.com>

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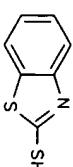
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PERKACITMBT



²-Mercaptobenzothiazole
CAS Reg. No.: 149-30-4
Molecular weight: 167

FUNCTION

Perkacit MBT is a moderately fast curing primary accelerator for natural and synthetic rubbers.

MAJOR APPLICATIONS AND PROPERTIES

- In NR compounds, Perkacit MBT based vulcanization systems exhibit less reversion upon overcure than other systems.
- Its low activation energy makes compounds rather scorchy. Particularly in furnace black reinforced compounds. Compound scorch behavior can be improved by replacing Perkacit MBT with Perkacit MBTS.
- Vulcanizates obtained with Perkacit MBT tend to have a relatively low modulus, but very good aging properties.
- To achieve a faster cure and a higher modulus, Perkacit MBT can be boosted by the use of secondary accelerators, such as Perkacit ZDEC, Perkacit ZDEC/Perkacit TBZD, Perkacit TMID or Perkacit DPG.
- For the vulcanization of EPDM or IIR rubbers, Perkacit MBT is a well established component of many existing vulcanization systems.
- Perkacit MBT also finds application in latex foam cure systems.
- The product is non-staining and non-discoloring.
- Perkacit MBT is regulated to use in articles in contact with food as specified under FDA 21 CFR 177.2600, 175.105, 176.300 and under BgvW XXL Categories 1-4 and 'Sonderkategorie'.

COMPOUNDING INFORMATION

In NR compounds, Perkacit MBT can be used as the sole accelerator at levels ranging from 1.0 to 1.5 phr. In combinations with other accelerators its typical usage level can vary between 0.5 and 1.5 phr. In SBR compounds Perkacit MBT is usually used from 1.5 to 3.0 phr either alone or in combination with other accelerators. In IIR or EPDM compounds levels up to 1.5 phr may be used in combinations with other accelerators, such as Perkacit TMID, Perkacit ZDMC, VocalZBD, and/or -antocure CBS. For latex and latex foam applications a 50 % aqueous dispersion should be used to establish, for instance, a typical SBR latex foam cure system with Perkacit MBT, 1.0 to 2.0 (dry) phr, Perkacit ZDEC, 1.5 phr, and sulfur 2 phr.

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Section II

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Shear (Tensile) Conversion

Audition (Tensile Strength)

Test Sieves, Nominal Apertures

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

For detailed information on toxicological properties and handling precautions, please refer to the current Safety Data Sheet. This information sheet can be requested from the nearest Flexsys office and should be consulted before handling this product.

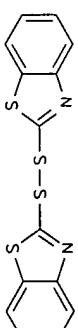
STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Store Perkacit MBT in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, avoiding exposure of the packaged product to direct sunlight.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Perkacit MBT Product form	powder	powder dust suppressed	Test Method
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS			
Appearance	off white to cream powder	off white to cream powder	FA-972
Azoy (filtration)	(%) min. 96.0	(%) min. 96.0	FR33
Melting point, initial (°C)	171	176 - 183	FR33
Heat loss (%) max.	0.5	0.5	FG-977
Ash (%) max.	0.5	0.5	FG-939
Additive Residue on 1 g/m ² (%) max.	0.05	0.05	FR33
soave			FR33
Residue on 65 µm (%) max.	0.5	0.5	FR33
soave			
TYRCA PROPERTIES			
Density at 20°C (kg/m ³)	1525	1510	
Bulk density (kg/m ³)	480 - 520	400 - 440	
Compacted bulk density (kg/m ³)	700 - 740	560 - 600	
PACKAGING	25kg IBC	25kg IBC	

Perkacit MBT is also available in HPM, in liquid form [1].

PERKACIT MBTS

2,2'-Dithiobis(benzothiazole)
CAS Reg. No.: 120-38-5
Molecular weight: 332

FUNCTION

Perkacit MBTS is a medium fast curing primary accelerator for all sulfur curable elastomers.

MAJOR APPLICATIONS AND PROPERTIES

- The widest range of application areas for Perkacit MBTS is in industrial rubber products, including footwear, hose, roofing, automotive, etc.
 - Perkacit MBTS gives moderate processing safety and moderately fast cures with a flat plateau.
 - The vulcanizate characteristics are similar to those obtained with Perkacit MBT. In fact, Perkacit MBTS can often be used when Perkacit MBT is too scorchy.
 - Compounds based on Perkacit MBTS have slightly better aging and reversion resistance than corresponding ones based on sulfenamides.
 - Perkacit MBTS can be boosted by use of secondary accelerators to achieve a faster cure and a higher modulus.
 - In non-sulfur modified polychloroprenes Perkacit MBTS acts as a scorch retarder.
 - The product is non-staining and non-discoloring.
- Perkacit MBTS is regulated for use in articles in contact with food as specified under FDA 21 CFR 177.2600, 175.105 and under BGVV XXI. Categories 1-4.

COMPOUNDING INFORMATION

In conventional Curing (CV) systems for NR, Perkacit MBTS levels up to 1.4 phr (or 1.0 phr of sulfur levels of about 2.5 phr. Sulfur efficient vulcanization systems (Semi-EV), Perkacit MBTS, 2.5-3.0 phr. Sulfur reduced to about 1.0 phr, lead to good aging and reversion resistance. Fully efficient curing (EV) systems is best, in which Perkacit MBTS usually goes in with or with a little bit of DDM (1.0 phr). Perkacit MBTS is usually used in conjunction with SBR. However, oil resistors is normally required to achieve adequate cure with SBR. In other words, polyisobutylene (PIB) is usually used in conjunction with Perkacit MBTS to give it a longer life. PIB is usually used in 1.0 phr. Perkacit MBTS is best for (as far as I know) rubber for H10 cured, uncrosslinked rubber.

[1] Perkacit MBT is also available in HPM, in liquid form [1].

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

For detailed information on toxicological properties and handling precautions please refer to the current Safety Data Sheet. This information sheet can be requested from the nearest Flexsys office and should be consulted before handling this product.

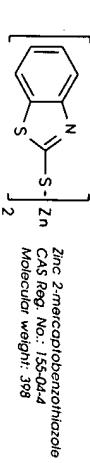
STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Store Perkacit MBTS in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, avoiding exposure of the packaged product to direct sunlight.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Perkacit MBTS Product form	pd powder powder	pd dust dust suppressed	
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS		Test method	
Appearance	creampowder	FF97.5	
Assay (min.)	90.0	F108.1	
Free MBI (%) max.	1.0	FAC-222	
Melting point initial (°C) min.	107	FF83.9	
Melting point final (°C)	165	FF83.9	
Heights (%) max.	171-179	FF83.9	
Ash (%) max.	0.5	FF67.7	
Additive Residue on 150 µm sieve (%) max.	0.5	FF60.9	
Residue on 63 µm sieve (%) max.	0.5	FF63.6	
DISSOLVING PROPERTIES		FF83.8	
Densivity@20°C (kg/m³)	150	FF83.8	
PACKAGING	20kg		
BCG	100kg		
RC	100kg		

Perkacit MBTS is also available as 80% masterbatch.

PERKACIT ZMBT

FUNCTION
Perkacit ZMBT's main function is as secondary accelerator in sulfur cured latex. In dry rubber applications, Perkacit ZMBT is a moderately fast curing primary accelerator.

MAJOR APPLICATIONS AND PROPERTIES

- In latex vulcanization Perkacit ZMBT is used in combination with Perkacit ZDEC, Perkacit ZDMC or Perkacit ZDEC.
- By using Perkacit ZMBT, markedly higher moduli in latex films are obtained than with dithiocarbamates alone. Furthermore a better compression set time.
- Perkacit ZMBT does not destabilize latex formulations.
- In latex thread applications the low free MBI grade of Perkacit ZMBT (pd-powder) gives reduced extraction of MBI during acid coagulation (acid bath pollution) and helps to stabilize the viscosity of latex compounds during storage.
- In dry rubber applications the performance of Perkacit ZMBT is almost similar to Perkacit MBI, but with a slight scorch improvement.
- Perkacit ZMBT is regulated for use in articles in contact with food as specified under FDA 21 CFR 177.2600, 175.105, 178.3120 and under BGVV XXI, Categories 3-4.

COMPOUNDING INFORMATION

Perkacit ZMBT is particularly recommended for use in combination with Perkacit ZDEC in latex compounds of all types. Various ratios can be used; for economic considerations it is desirable to have the proportion of Perkacit ZMBT in the mixture as high as possible without impairing the speed of cure. As a general guide, equal parts of Perkacit ZMBT and Perkacit ZDEC give good results. Good general purpose systems in dry phr are the following:

NR latex : sulfur: 1.0, Perkacit ZDEC : 0.5, Perkacit ZMBT : 0.5 phr
SBR latex : sulfur: 2.0, Perkacit ZDEC : 1.0, Perkacit ZMBT : 1.0 phr

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

For detailed information on toxicological properties and handling precautions please refer to the current Safety Data Sheet. This information sheet can be requested from the nearest Flexsys office and should be consulted before handling this product.

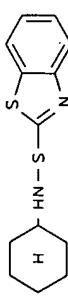
STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Store Perkocil ZMBT in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, avoiding exposure of the packaged product to direct sunlight.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Form	pot powder	pot ⁻⁴ low free MFT powder	Test Method
Appearance	white to slightly yellow powder	white to slightly yellow powder	IR/75
Zinc Content (%)	15.0-18.0	22.5-25.5	ICP/972
Free MFT (%)	0.2	0.5	FAO/94
Hectos. Residue on 150µm sieve (%) max.	0.5	0.1	IC/977
Residue on 150µm sieve (%) max.			FR/838
Typical Properties			
Density of ZTC (kg/m ³)	1120	1760	
Bulk density (kg/m ³)	470-510	300-340	
Compressibility (kg/m ³)	480-520	370-410	
Packaging	20kg	20kg	

SANTOCURE CBS



N-Cyclohexyl-N'-2-benzothiophenebenzimidazol-2-ylmethyleneimide
CAS Reg. No.: 99-33-0
Molecular weight: 264

FUNCTION

Santocure CBS is a primary amine based, general purpose primary accelerator combining a scorch cure with good scorch safety and excellent modulus development.

MAJOR APPLICATIONS AND PROPERTIES

- In natural and synthetic rubber tire compounds, Santocure CBS is normally used alone or with small quantities of secondary accelerators in combination with sulfur.
- In industrial rubber products, Santocure CBS can be used with secondary accelerators, such as Perkocil TMID, to replace MBTS/DPG systems.
- Santocure CBS may also be used in EPM and NBR compounding as the primary accelerator, giving good scorch delay and fast cure rates.
- Vulcanizates obtained with Santocure CBS show excellent physical properties.
- Santocure CBS can be used as the basis for efficient vulcanization (EV) systems in combination with high levels of secondary accelerators, such as the thiurams, to obtain improved heat aging properties.
- Santocure CBS can (in combination with Santogard PIV) be used as an alternative for MBS in applications where the presence of N-nitrosamines is of concern, and where residual sulfur and fast cure rate are required.
- Santocure CBS does not form carcinogenic N-nitrosamines.
- At high concentrations, Santocure CBS will cause slight discoloration in white or light colored compounds, but it is non-staining.
- Santocure CBS is regulated for use in articles in contact with food as specified under FDA 21 CFR 177-2600 and under BGVV/XXI, Category 4.

COMPOUNDING INFORMATION

In NR based compounds, loadings of Santocure CBS usually range from 0.5 to 1.5 phr, with the higher levels being associated with reduced levels of sulfur in synthetic rubbers. dosages of Santocure CBS are usually higher than those in NR, and for SBR usually lie between 1.0 to 2.5 phr with sulfur levels in the range of 2 to 1 phr respectively.

Increasing the Santocure CBS level whilst reducing the sulfur loading increases the cure efficiency, resulting in improved scorch resistance, faster cure rate, and improved reversion and aging resistance. Fully efficient cure (EV) gives even better reversion and aging resistance. However, for EV cured NR compounds, flex-cracking and other dynamic properties will be lower.

Improved aging and flex resistance, with only little effect on initial flex-cracking resistance in NR, can be accomplished by direct replacement of sulfur by Sulfoxon DTDI. Maximum aging resistance can be obtained by omission of sulfur and addition of Peracetyl TMDI as a means of obtaining the required modulus. Santocure CBS-based cure systems can be boosted by accelerators such as the thiurams, dithiocarbamates and DPG.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

For detailed information on toxicological properties and handling precautions please refer to the current Safety Data Sheet. This information sheet can be requested from the nearest Firekys office and should be consulted before handling this product.

STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

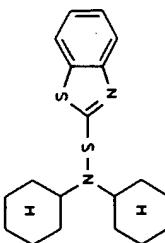
Store Santocure CBS in single stacked pallets in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, avoiding exposure of the packaged product to direct sunlight. Double stacking of pelletized material can result in unusually compacted product or broken granules. High humidity and/or temperature can cause degradation that may result in reduced scorch time. Materials suspected of degradation can be evaluated in a test compound before use. Do not store this product near Crystex as the amine vapors characteristic emitted from this material can cause Crystex to revert to "Rubber Maker's" sulfur.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Santocure CBS	product form	part-d dust suppressed powder	part-d extra fine expressed powder	granules 2mm granules	
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS					
Appearance	off-white to powder	off-white to powder	off-white to granules		
Azoy (Tetra)	8.0	9.0	6.0		
Melting point (ind.)	97	98	97		
Melting point (red.)	101-105	98-105	101-105		
Mesur.	0.4	0.5	0.4		
hook破錠 method	0.3	0.5	0.3		
(Gardner-Ogata)	0.5	0.5	0.5		
Acidic	N	-	10-20		
Residue on (burning) filter	0.1	0.1	-		
Residue on (burning) filter	0.5	0.5	-		
DCP (DOPES)	-	-	-		
Dose at 125°C (ppm)	120	120	120		
Dose (Mg)	20	20	20		
Dose (ppm)	25	-	25/40 40/50		
RC (Aptex)	-	-	-		
RC (Rheo)	-	-	-		

Santocure CBS is also available as 80 % masterbatch.

SANTOCURE DCBS



N,N-Dicyclohexyl-2-benzothiazolesulfonamide
Cas Reg. No. 4979-32-2
Molecular weight 347

FUNCTION

Santocure DCBS is a slow curing delayed action accelerator.

MAJOR APPLICATIONS AND PROPERTIES

- Santocure DCBS is particularly suitable (as sole accelerator) for rubber compounds where direct bonding to brass surfaces or brass coated steel wires is required (e.g. tires and conveyor belts).
- Santocure DCBS has the best scorch resistance of the whole range of sulfenamide accelerators. It produces a markedly slower cure and lower modulus than Santocure CBS, TBBS or MBS.

- The slower cure rate is useful when curing thick extrusions (e.g. treads) or other thick articles.

- Santocure DCBS provides excellent compound (storage and processing) stability, making it ideal for compounds with high loadings of furnace blacks.

- At high concentrations, Santocure DCBS will cause slight discoloration in white or light colored compounds, but it is non-staining.
- Santocure DCBS is regulated for use in articles in contact with food as specified under BG/V/XXI, Category 4. Santocure DCBS is not regulated for use in FDA food contact applications.

COMPOUNDING INFORMATION

In NR compounds, loadings of Santocure DCBS are usually in the range of 0.7 to 2.0 phr with sulfur levels of 2.5 to 1.5 phr. For steel cord reinforced skin compounds, sulfur levels of around 0.9 phr are commonly used. In SBR loadings vary from 1.2 to 3.0 phr, with sulfur levels ranging from 2.2 to 1.0 phr.

Increasing the accelerator/sulfur ratio, enhances the cure efficiency at the same time improving processing safety, reversion and aging resistance. The use of activators is not recommended in combination with Santocure DCBS where a reduction in scorch delay can not be tolerated. Fine tuning

of the cure curve can be accomplished by blending Santocure DCBS with other sulfenamides.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

For detailed information on toxicological properties and handling precautions please refer to the current Safety Data Sheet. This information sheet can be requested from the nearest Flexsys office and should be consulted before handling this product.

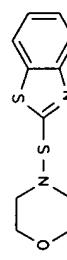
STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Store Santocure DCBS in single stacked pallets in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, avoiding exposure of the packaged product to direct sunlight. Double stacking of palletized material can result in unusually compacted product or broken granules. High humidity and/or temperature can cause degradation that may result in reduced scorch time. Material suspected of degradation can be evaluated in a test compound before use. Do not store this product near Cryslex as the amine vapors characteristic emitted from this material can cause Cryslex to revert to "Rubber Maker's" sulfur.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Santocure DCBS Production Form	2mm granules	
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS		
Appearance	off white to tan granules	Test Method FF77.5
Assay (filtration)	(%) min. 96.0	FAC90.4
Melting point, final (°C)	100 - 105	FF83.9
Moisture (%) max.	0.4	FAM90.1
ASR (%) max.	0.3	FF60.9
Insoluble in cyclohexane (%) max.	0.5	FF60.11
TYPICAL PROPERTIES		
Density at 21 °C (kg/m³)	1230	
PACKAGING	20kg 900kg	

SANTOCURE MBS



2-(4-Morpholinomethyl)benzothiazole
CAS Reg. No.: 102-77-2
Molecular weight: 252

FUNCTION

Santocure MBS is a general purpose primary accelerator giving the highest level of processing safety of all (moderately) fast curing sulfenamide accelerators, combined with a moderately fast cure rate and good modulus development.

MAJOR APPLICATIONS AND PROPERTIES

- The product can be used as sole accelerator or in combination with low levels of secondary accelerators in NR or synthetic rubber compounds where extended scorch times are required. Typical examples are thick tire treads and extrusions, compounds with high loadings of furnace blacks and compounds which are stored, uncured, for long periods such as camcouch.

- The long scorch delay of Santocure MBS is also advantageous in injection molding, allowing the safe use of high injection temperatures.

- Santocure MBS is also an excellent accelerator for EPDM cure systems were a high degree of processing safety needs to be combined with a fast cure.
- Its general characteristics closely resemble Santocure CBS but Santocure MBS gives better scorch resistance and cures slightly slower.
- It should be noted that in the application of Santocure MBS N-nitrosomorpholine can be formed by the reaction of morpholine decomposition product, with nitrating agents (nitrogen oxides).

- At high concentrations, Santocure MBS will cause slight discoloration in white or light colored compounds, but it is non-staining.
- Santocure MBS is regulated to use in articles in contact with food as specified under FDA 21 CFR 177.2600 and under BGVV XXI Category 4

COMPOUNDING INFORMATION

In NR the levels of Santocure MBS range from 0.5 to 1.5 phr with the higher levels being associated with reduced levels of sulfur. Because Santocure MBS already gives adequate processing safety Santocure MBS is less frequently used in SBR based compounds. In synthetic rubber compounds where long scorch delay is required Santocure MBS can be used at similar levels as Santocure TBS. In SBR Santocure MBS levels usually vary between 1.0 and 2.5 phr with sulfur levels of 2 to 1 phr respectively.

Increasing the accelerator/sulfur-ratio in general increases the cure efficiency, resulting in improved scorch resistance, faster cure rate, and improved reversion and aging resistance. However, after fully efficient cure (EV) of NR compounds, flex-cracking and dynamic properties will be lower. Improved aging and flex resistance, with only little effect on initial flex-cracking resistance in NR, can be accomplished by direct replacement of sulfur by Sulfosan DTD. Maximum aging resistance can be obtained by omission of sulfur and addition of Perkacit TMID as a means of obtaining the required modulus. Santocure MBS based cure systems can be boosted by accelerators such as thiurams, dithiocarbamates and DPG.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

For detailed information on toxicological properties and handling precautions, please refer to the current Safety Data Sheet. This information sheet can be requested from the nearest Flexsys office and should be consulted before handling this product.

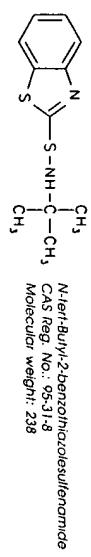
STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Store Santocure MBS in single stacked pallets in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, avoiding exposure of the packaged product to direct sunlight. Double stacking of palletized material can result in unusually compacted product or broken granules. High humidity and/or temperature can cause degradation that may result in reduced scorch time. Material suspected of degradation can be evaluated in a test compound before use. Do not store this product near Crystex as the amine vapors characteristic emitted from this material can cause Crystex to revert to "Rubber Maker's" sulfur.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Santocure MBS	grs-2mm 2mm granules	Test Method
Product form:	off white to tan granules	F99.5
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS		
Appearance		
Assay (filtration)	(%) min. 95.0	FAc90.4
Melting point, final	(°C) 82-88	FB8.9
Moisture	(%) max. 0.4	FAnp90.1
Ash	(%) max. 0.3	FG90.9
Insoluble in methanol (on binder-free basis)	(%) max. 0.5	FG90.7
TEPCAL PROPERTIES		
Density at 20 °C	(kg/m³) 1360	
PACKAGING	20 kg IBC	900 kg

SANTOCURE TBBS



FUNCTION

Santocure TBBS is a primary amine based, general purpose primary accelerator combining a fast cure with good scorch safety and excellent modulus development.

MAJOR APPLICATIONS AND PROPERTIES

- In natural and synthetic rubber tire compounds, Santocure TBBS is normally used alone or with small quantities of secondary accelerators in combination with sulfur.
- Santocure TBBS is also used in industrial rubber products with higher levels of secondary accelerators such as Perkacit TMID to obtain faster vulcanization cycles and improved aging resistance.
- Santocure TBBS may also be used in EPDM and NBR compounding as the primary accelerator, giving good scorch delay and fast cure rates.
- In comparison to Santocure CBS it displays a slightly longer scorch delay and is slightly more active. In NR, SBR, BR and blends, Santocure TBBS when used at a 10% lower level, will give equal modulus to Santocure CBS and MBS.
- Santocure TBBS can, in combination with Santogard PVI be used as an alternative to MBS in applications where the presence of N-nitrosamines is of concern and where equal scorch safety and faster cure rate are required. Santocure TBBS does not form carcinogenic N-nitrosamines.
- At high concentrations, Santocure TBBS will cause slight discoloration in white or light colored compounds, but it is non-staining.
- Santocure TBBS is regulated for use in articles in contact with food as defined under FDA 21 CFR 17.2000 and under BGUV XXI Category 4

COMPOUNDING INFORMATION

In NR based compounds, loadings of Santocure TBBS usually range from 0.5 to 1.5 phr, with the higher levels being associated with reduced levels of sulfur. In synthetic rubbers, dosages of Santocure TBBS are usually higher than those in NR, and for SBR usually lie between 1.0 to 2.5 phr with sulfur levels in the range of 2.0 to 1 phr respectively.

Increasing the Santocure TBBS level whilst reducing the sulfur loading increases the cure efficiency, resulting in improved scorch resistance, faster cure rate, and improved reversion and aging resistance. Fully efficient cure (EV) gives even better reversion and aging resistance. However, for V-Cured NR compounds, flex-cracking and other dynamic properties will be lower. Improved aging and flex resistance, with only little effect on initial flex-

cracking resistance in NR, can be accomplished by direct replacement of sulfur by Sulfosan DMD. Maximum aging resistance can be obtained by omission of sulfur and addition of Perkacit TMD as a means of obtaining the required modulus.

Santocure TBSI based cure systems can be boosted by accelerators such as thiurams, dithiocarbamates and DPG.

HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

For detailed information on toxicological properties and handling precautions please refer to the current Safety Data Sheet. This information sheet can be requested from the nearest Flexsys office and should be consulted before handling this product.

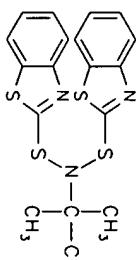
STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Store Santocure TBSI in single stacked pellets in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, avoiding exposure of the packaged product to direct sunlight. Double stacking of palletized material can result in unusually compacted product or broken granules. High humidity and/or temperature can cause degradation that may result in reduced scorch time. Material suspected of degradation can be evaluated in a test compound before use. Do not store the product near Cystex as the amine vapors characteristic emitted from this material can cause Cystex to even to Rubber Master's sulfur.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

SANTOCURE TBSI	
Product form	per-dust suppressed powder
Appearance	off-white to tan powder
Assy (filtration)	(%) min. 95.0
Melting point, initial	(°C) min. 107 - 112
Melting point, final	(°C) 107 - 112
Moisture	(%) max. 0.4
AsH ₃	(%) max. 0.4
Insoluble in methanol (anhydride-free basis)	(%) max. 0.5
Residue on 150 µm sieve (%) max.	0.1
Residue on 63 µm sieve (%) max.	0.5
TEST METHODS	FTR7.3
DENSITY PROPERTIES	(kg/m ³) 1200
PACKAGING	20 kg 25 kg 42.5 kg
Bog (Antwerp) Bog (Nitto) FBC (Antwerp) FBC (Nitto)	20 kg 25 kg 42.5 kg

SANTOCURE TBSI



N-tert-Butyl-2-benzimidazolesulfenamide
CAS Reg. No. 3741-80-8
Molecular weight: 404

FUNCTION

Santocure TBSI is a primary amine based accelerator giving long scorch times and slow cure rates similar to sulfenamide accelerators based on secondary amines.

MAJOR APPLICATIONS AND PROPERTIES

- Santocure TBSI is a delayed action, slow curing, modulus efficient accelerator, which makes it ideal for:
- Difficult to process compounds.
- Thick articles requiring a balanced cure throughout the cross section.
- Optimizing adhesion between rubber and bias coated steel cord.
- Santocure TBSI provides improved reversion resistance as compared to sulfenamide accelerators both during extended cure times at elevated temperatures and during product service life.

- Santocure TBSI will also give lower heat generation during dynamic mechanical service conditions.
- Due to its unique chemical structure Santocure TBSI exhibits outstanding storage stability under hot and humid storage conditions.
- At higher concentrations, Santocure TBSI will cause slight discoloration in white or light colored compounds, but it is non-staining.

- Santocure TBSI is regulated for use in articles in contact with food as specified under BGV XXI, Category 4. Santocure TBSI is not regulated for use in FDA food contact applications.

COMPOUNDING INFORMATION

Santocure TBSI is normally used at levels similar to those used with sulfenamide accelerators for conventional, semi-efficient or efficient vulcanization systems.

Compared to the various sulfenamide accelerators in NR, Santocure TBSI provides:

- Moderate scorch delay similar to Santocure TMBS.

RUBBER CHEMICALS EQUIVALENTS LIST

Monsanto

**260 Springside Drive
Akron, Ohio 44313
Phone: (216) 867-5460- 666 4111**

Exhibit B

This booklet is intended as a guide to chemical equivalents and is a compilation of several available commercial sources as well as Monsanto files. It is as accurate as we can reasonably be expected to make it; however, as Monsanto has no control over others manufacturing processes or the names assigned to various chemicals, the booklet cannot be considered a final authority but rather the user should consult the supplier of the chemical in question. Also, by necessity, the book contains several materials no longer commercially available; therefore, the presence of a chemical in the booklet does not necessarily mean that one can purchase the material.

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Issued: January, 1978

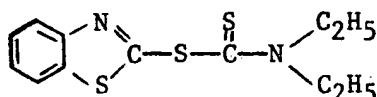
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THIAZOLES

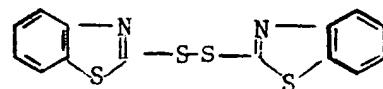
2-B nz thiazyl-N,N-diethylthio-carbamyl sulfide



Tradename	Supplier
Ethylac	Pennwalt

Physical Form: Yellow solid
mp 69° C

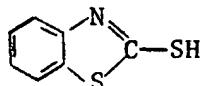
Benz thiazyl disulfid



Tradename	Supplier
Thiofide®	MONSANTO
Akrochem MBTS	Akron Chemical
MBTS	American Cyanamid
Vulkacit DM/C	Bayer (Mobay)
MBTS	Dupont
MBTS	Uniroyal
Altax	Vanderbilt
Royal MBTS	H. M. Royal
Pennac MBTS	Pennwalt

Physical Form: Cream solid
mp 167° C

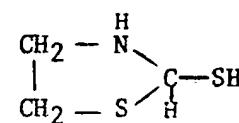
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole



Tradename	Supplier
Thiotax®	MONSANTO
Akrochem MBT	Akron Chemical
MBT	American Cyanamid
Vulkacit Mercapto	Bayer (Mobay)
MBT	Dupont
MBT	Uniroyal
Captax	Vanderbilt
Royal MBT	H. M. Royal
Rotax (Specially Purified)	Vanderbilt
Pennac MBT	Pennwalt

Physical Form: Cream-to-light yellow solid
mp 170-175° C

2-Mercaptothiazoline

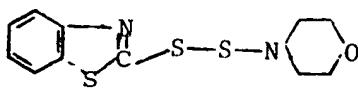


Tradename	Supplier
2-MT	American Cyanamid

Physical Form: Cream solid
mp 101° C

THIAZOLES

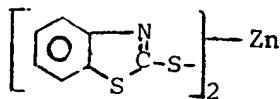
2-(m-raph lin dithi)-b nz thiaz le



Tradename	Supplier
Morfax	Vanderbilt

Physical Form: Cream powder
mp 125-135° C

Zinc salt f 2-m rcapt b nzothiaz l



Tradename	Supplier
ZMBT	American Cyanamid
Vulkacit ZM	Bayer (Mobay)
Zenite°	Dupont
Pennac ZT	Pennwalt
O-x-a-f	Uniroyal
Zetax	Vanderbilt
Bantex®	MONSANTO
Zenite Special	Dupont

Physical Form: Pale yellow solid
mp 250° C

*Bantex not normally distributed in
the US

° Zenite contains wax

A Copper Compound

Tradename	Supplier
Cupsac	American Cyanamid

Physical Form: Pale yellow solid
mp 250° C